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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Intriguing Reshuffle

THE diplomatic reshuffle which the Kremlin announced last week undoubtedly introduces a new element in the current international situation. Mr. Stalin does not juggle around with his ambassadors and a deputy Foreign Minister without deep purpose. The reallocation of diplomatic posts has the effect of strengthening Soviet representation both in Peking and London—Mr. Panyushkin moves from Washington to China and Mr. Gromyko from the Foreign Ministry to the London Embassy. The real significance of the changes has yet to be made manifest. Mr. Gromyko's appointment is particularly intriguing, for he has a high reputation as a skilled and polished diplomat. If he did not make himself popular as chief Soviet spokesman at the United Nations and as the initiator of the "walk-out" technique of expressing disapproval of UN decisions, he succeeded in earning for himself a considerable amount of respect. The Western world will watch with undisguised interest his mission to London. It may well be that he has been entrusted with the task of trying to convince Mr. Eden that the future peace of Europe can only be ensured by concerted effort on the part of the Big Four.

SIGNS were given last week that France in particular, and Britain with some reservation, have become inclined to the belief that something tangible and helpful could emerge from another Big Four conference, even if on the level of the deputy foreign ministers. Mr. Acheson is reported to have convinced London and Paris that it would be unwise to be hasty in agreeing to the Russian proposal for fresh talks, and that there is no point in arranging them—unless Russia is prepared to give assurances in advance that she will not use any such conference as a propaganda forum. Despite this display of solidarity on the part of the United States, Britain and France, the Kremlin may believe that, given the proper approach by the right person (Mr. Gromyko) the possibility exists of moving the British Foreign Office to become more positive in its expressed desire for a settlement of outstanding European problems through Big Four negotiations.

MR. Eden's preoccupation with the difficulties and dangers of the current European situation is very obvious. His recent "on the level" proposals made to the European Assembly at Strasbourg were indicative of the slowly changing official British attitude to the Schuman Plan and its envisaged Federation of Europe. The Foreign Secretary clearly has grasped appreciation of the damage which would be done to British as well as European interests if a partial federation without the closest British association were to be prematurely undertaken. Thus Mr. Eden, through his spokesman at Strasbourg, intimated that Britain was willing to identify herself more closely with the federation scheme, and if the Eden proposals are followed up with something more concrete on the political and economic, as well as the military level, it is possible for European integration to go forward without prejudice to broader international solutions at a later date. Mr. Gromyko can expect to find Mr. Eden firmly convinced about the basic correctness of his latest constructive European policy.

"Ike" Denies "Rebuking" His Advisers

CLARIFIES POSITION AT PRESS PARLEY

Detroit, June 15. General Eisenhower, seeking the Republican Presidential nomination, today denied that he had "rebuked" his political advisers by discarding the prepared text of two speeches here yesterday in favour of speaking extemporaneously.

He said he had not taken over the political direction of his campaign, and was satisfied that he was getting good advice from the men round him.

The General told a press conference that he would probably prepare advance texts of future speeches, but noted that he had not made many formal addresses of this kind in the past.

He said yesterday that he was basing his quest for nomination solely on his "basic concern for and love of America."

Bevan Flays US Policy

Motherwell, June 15. Mr. Aneurin Bevan, British Labour Party left-wing leader, said today that American policy in Germany and Japan was hitting British trade and asked "Against whom is the cold war being conducted—Britain or the Soviet Union?"

The effect of American influence in Japan was unemployment in Lancashire, centre of Britain's textile industry, he told an audience of nearly 10,000.

And by cutting off Western Germany from her natural Eastern European markets, America had intensified German competition against Britain.

During the past two years, Britain had been unable to exert sufficient influence on American policy, and the greatest service Britain could give the world was to exert her influence and tell the truth bluntly as she saw it.

America had bomber bases in Britain which would be in the front line in any war that might break out, and this alone entitled her to have a say in what was happening, Mr. Bevan declared.

GENERAL CRITICISED

It was time Generals left the conduct of political matters in the hands of elected representative governments.

The people of Britain believed that peace was safer in the hands of elected representatives. General MacArthur and people like him were not the sort to whom they were prepared to entrust their defence.

Speaking in Glasgow later, Mr. Bevan said: "We say to the United States that the view of the British Labour movement is that the Chinese revolution must be regarded as an accomplished fact."

"Only by regarding it as such and by making friends with it, and by trying to establish normal trading relationships with Japan and China, can we hope to protect textile workers in Lancashire from the Japanese and the rest of the world."

"You can't separate economic plight from foreign policy."

Mr. Bevan added that the Labour Party was opposed to supporting ratification of the West German treaty until the final Russian note on a unified Germany had been fully investigated.—Reuter.

TRAIN DERAILED

Terre Haute, Indiana, June 15. Seventeen people were reported slightly hurt today when the Chicago and Eastern Illinois Railway's crack steam locomotive derailed. The locomotive, No. 11, derailed at a crossing near Terre Haute.

All 15 carriages of the train, travelling from Chicago to Terre Haute, were derailed. The locomotive, which was carrying a load of coal, was also derailed.

The derailed locomotive was being towed by another locomotive when it derailed. The cause of the derailed locomotive was not known.

Cheaper Postage Rates For Troops Urged

Aberdeen, June 15. Postage rates charged for parcels and air mail letters sent to troops on active service abroad were deplored at the annual conference of the British Legion in Scotland at Aberdeen.

Delegates unanimously approved a resolution appealing for cheaper rates.

Major J. D. Milne, who put the resolution on behalf of the Aberdeen branch, asked the delegates to cast their minds back to their own service days. He said they would surely all agree that one of the few highlights was arrival of the daily mail bag.

An answer to the resolution might be, he said, that the Government had set up canteens, NAAFI and various services, and that a parcel from home was no longer required. He disagreed and thought it was the little touch from home that counted.

Another speaker said there was no criticism of the NAAFI scheme, but a standard parcel had not the same appeal as one made up at home.—Reuter.

BIG SPY TRIAL OPENING

Stockholm, June 15. The biggest spy trial in Sweden's history opens here on Monday when seven alleged members of a Communist spy ring will go before a magistrate's court on charges of revealing military secrets to Russia.

The defendants, including one woman, are accused by the Government of collecting vital strategic data for the Soviets between 1949 and 1951 and of making preparations for sabotage in the event of war.

Three of the defendants face possible life terms at hard labour, the maximum sentence under the Swedish law. Others are liable to go to terms of two years or more.

RED NEWSMAN

The principal defendant is Erikson, 33, Communist newspaperman and alleged leader of the espionage ring. Erikson is accused of being the contact man with the Russian Embassy in Stockholm.

Others who face possible life sentences are Hugo Gjerdsdahl, 32, former Swedish Army sergeant and Tage Wikstrom, 37-year-old clerk.

Erikson, Wikstrom and Gjerdsdahl are charged with "first degree" espionage and treason.

Erikson's brother, Martin, 35, is accused of a lesser charge.

Other defendants are Lilian Ceders, 31, Arthur Karlsson, book salesman, and Fingal Larsson, railroad worker.

Miss Ceders, attractive clerk, had been ordered by the ringleader to handle a short-wave transmitter for relaying information gathered by the ring to the Russian Embassy according to official reports.—United Press.

SEARCH FOR LOST PLANE

Wreckage Found

Stockholm, June 15. A Swedish destroyer searching with other vessels and aircraft for a Swedish Dakota believed to have been shot down by Russian fighters, today picked up two deflated rubber lifeboats and a piece of wreckage thought to come from the missing plane.

They were found about 100 miles from the important Russian naval base on the island of Sannar (sometimes called Oesel).

The destroyer also found a big patch of oil near the lifeboats. The water is only about 60 feet deep here, and divers are being sent from Stockholm to search for a wreck.

Soviet Russia and Finland have not yet answered official Swedish appeals for help in investigating the loss of the Dakota, which has been missing since Friday.

It was on a routine training flight with eight men, equipped with radar and two independently working radio sets.

Swedish and Danish fishermen say they saw a Russian Baltic Fleet bomber and fighters, has been holding large-scale exercises from the Gulf of Danzig up to the point near the Latvian coast from which the aircraft last radioed its position.—Reuter.



SIR SYDNEY CAINE

New Post For Former HK Govt. Official

London, June 15. Sir Sydney Caine, 50, head of the United Kingdom Treasury and Supply delegation in Washington, has been appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Malaya, it was officially announced here today.

Sir Sydney, who had a distinguished career in the Colonial Service before he joined the Treasury, was a member of the Financial Mission to Ceylon in 1931. He became Deputy Under-Secretary of State, Colonial Office, in 1947, and Third Secretary of the Treasury in 1948. He was Hongkong's Financial Secretary from 1937 to 1940.

He expects to take up his appointment early in September.—Reuter.

Rioting In Tunis

Tunis, June 15. Rioting between Moslems and Jews erupted in Tunis today. These came amid tension over reports that an attempt had been made to poison members of the ruling Bey's family but the incidents appeared to have no connection.

Police fired into the air to break up fighting started when some 100 Moslems invaded the Jewish quarter of Hafsia, smashing shops, pillaging and entering Jewish homes. Groups of Arabs did the minding.

Jewish leaders sent appeals to the World Jewish Congress last night and there were reports the Jews might set up a formal system of self-defence. About 35,000 Jews live in this largely Moslem city.

During the day the Arab quarter of Tunis closed up in a spontaneous general strike apparently to show the anger of Tunisians over the reported attempt to poison a son and daughter of their venerable leader, 70-year-old Sidi Mohammed Al-Amin.—Associated Press.

PI Foreign Secretary Hero

His Excellency, Joaquín Elizalde, Foreign Secretary for the Philippine Islands, who arrived in the Colony on a private visit on Saturday, is staying as house-guest of Mr. F. Stanley Cooke, General Manager Far East Cable and Wireless, at Electric House.

FIVE-DAY BATTLE IN KOREA

Chinese Lose Heavily

Seoul, June 16. American troops killed or wounded more than 1,000 Chinese in a five-day-old battle that picked up again last night (Sunday) on a Western front hill mass.

A 45th Division officer reported last night that troops from two American regiments have killed and wounded at least 1,175 Chinese in probably the biggest battle since last November's Little Gibraltar action. He said the two forces started fighting again last night after a relatively quiet day but could give no details immediately.

Several thousands of American and Chinese soldiers have tried since Thursday morning to drive one another off a T-shaped hill West of Chorwon. The casualties count indicates the Chinese have one or more regiments on Hill T and the 45th has announced troops of the 180th and 179th Regiments took three knobs now held by the Americans.

Eighth Army Headquarters reported Communist artillery and mortar guns gave Allied troops "probably the biggest" pounding of the nearly two-year-old war Friday night and Saturday.

The Reds fired 11,738 rounds of which several thousands landed on the American soldiers who drove back two Chinese battalions (about 1,500 men) counter-attacking for three hours Friday night and Saturday morning.

An Eighth Army briefing officer said records on incoming Communist shells are not complete for the early months of the war. But he said: "This is probably the biggest of the war for the Communists and certainly the highest since the provisional demarcation line was set up last November."

COUNTER-ATTACK

The 45th Division officer said the Americans on Hill T "cut up two enemy battalions" on Saturday morning's counter-attack. Allied artillery and mortar guns and fighter bombers helped drive off Chinese trying to wedge in two of the knobs.

The Department of the Army in Washington reported last Wednesday the biggest jump in American casualties since last December for the first week of June. The report for that week announced 553 more Americans dead and wounded in Korea.

Both the Allies and Communist forces started on June 10 a new ground, a manoeuvre that ushered the heaviest fighting across the front since the New Year. The friction spots are around Panmunjom, Korangpo, Yoncheon and Chorwon and the Fuchan River in the centre and the Punch Bowl in the east.

Tanks, infantry teams and fighter bombers joined the Allied ground troops at several of the tender spots.

Besides pounding Communist troops installations and supply routes on and near the front de the heaviest pace of the year last week, the fighter bombers also ruined two hidden airfields near the North Korean capital of Pyongyang on Saturday afternoon. These camouflaged fields lie less than 100 miles north of the Western front, a short hop south for the MIGs now based far north in Manchuria.—Associated Press.

KOJE DISCOVERY

Koje Island, June 15. American Intelligence officers today discovered a tunnel in the northeast corner of Compound 66 which before it was broken up housed North Korean officers.

The four-foot square tunnel went straight down for eight feet and then straightened out for the barred wire fence enclosing the compound. It stopped just short of the wire and investigation is still under way to learn if it really stopped there or was plugged up when it became obvious to the North Koreans they were to be moved.

The entrance to the tunnel was masked with rice straw mats in a tent formerly occupied by North Korean officers. Inside the tunnel were found 12 short-handled shovels and a home-made ventilation blower made from tin cans. The tunnel was partly filled with water making it unlikely it had been used as an escape route.

Heavy Storms In Australia

Sydney, June 15. Storms lashed most of the eastern coast of Australia all today and rain downpoured from the clouds of flooding in some areas. Winds of up to 80 miles an hour damaged telephones and power lines.

Flood waters blocked many highways, wash-aways stopped train traffic on some lines, townships were cut off by landslides, and many farms are isolated.

Raging rivers in Victoria were swollen further by water from thawing snow in the southern Alps.

But there was still no report of rain in the parched drought-stricken cattle areas of western Queensland and the Northern Territory.—Reuter.

Steel Union Blamed

Pittsburgh, June 15. Mr. Benjamin Fairless, President of the United States Steel Corporation, yesterday blamed the steel union—now on strike across the nation—for any shortage of metal for defence production.

He said: "There has not been one instance in which we have failed to produce what the armed forces asked us to produce."

The statement was issued a day after Mr. Philip Murray, President of the United Steelworkers of America, told a news conference that the American steel industry had failed to expand "in the direction" of facilities needed to produce defence goods. He named ammunition as an example.

Mr. Fairless replied: "Mr. Murray knows full well that if there is any shortage of steel for defence, it is caused solely by the strike for which no and his associates must bear full responsibility."

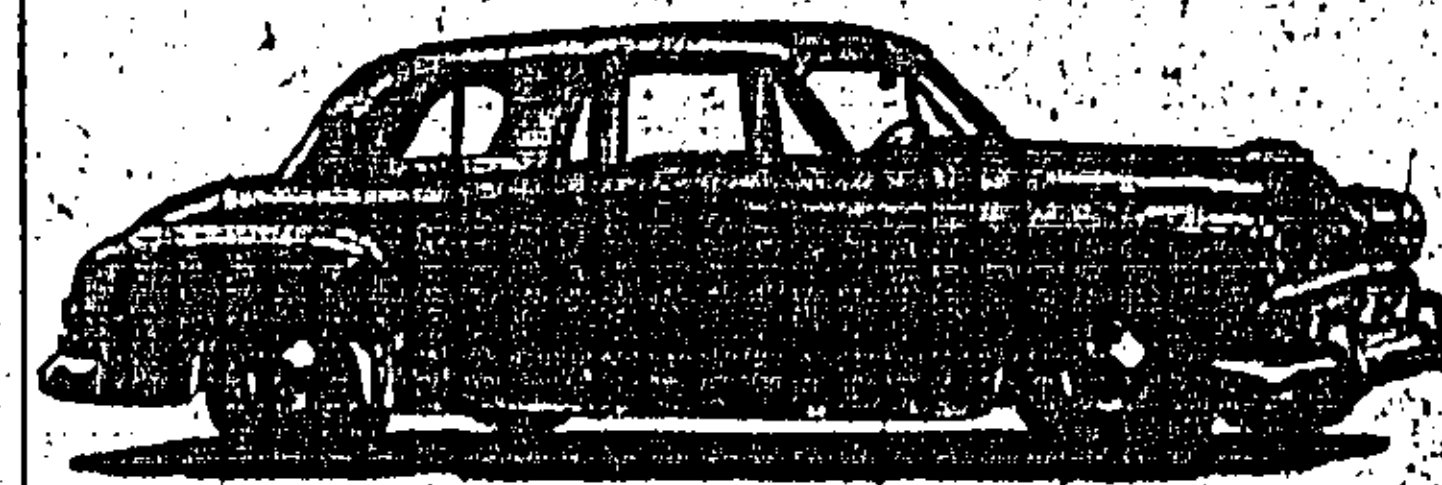
SINGAPORE RIOT SQUAD

Singapore, June 15. Lieutenant-Colonel W. Fairbairn, founder of the pre-war Shanghai police riot-unit, has arrived here to train and organize the Singapore riot squad.

Colonel Fairbairn, who trained British Commandos during the war and was later sent to the United States to train commandos there, will probably be in the Colony for six months.—Reuter.

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Anthony Eden On Visit To Berlin

The British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, made a flying trip to Berlin recently and delivered a speech in which he assured West Berliners that they had the full backing of the Allies. Here Mr. Eden is shown inspecting a guard of honour at Tempelhof airport.

Army's Alleged Snub To Entertainers

London, June 16. A Labour member of Parliament, is to ask the War Secretary, Mr. Anthony Head, this week about the way British entertainers were treated in Singapore.

Mr. George Jeger will ask if the Minister is aware that Mr. Ralph Reader and his company of artists were refused dinner in the GHQ mess at Kinross, Singapore, on their return from a tour of jungle camps as they were not in evening dress; and whether he will take action to ensure proper treatment of artists who go out to Malaya to entertain our troops?

Mr. Reader, leader of "The Gang Show," returned to London last week after doing 31 shows in 23 days for British troops in Malaya.—Reuter.

Picked Army Of Gurkhas Guard Mountain Passes

Kathmandu, June 15. A new Nepalese army of picked men is being trained to guard the high Himalayan passes leading down into Nepal from Communist-controlled Tibet.

At the request of the Nepalese Government, an Indian military mission of 150 officers and men under the command of Major-General Y. S. Pananjpe, has arrived in Kathmandu for one year's stay, to help in the modern training of Nepal's 20,000 troops and to advise on their equipment and disposition.

The occupation of Tibet by Chinese forces over the past year has made India more than ever conscious that the Himalayan wall is her natural defence line and that her friendly relations with China must not preclude normal defence precautions.

The Himalayan kingdom of Nepal, with its snow-capped peaks, trackless forests and precipitous gorges, lies like a defensive bastion along 400 miles of India's northern frontier. It is in the interests not only of Nepal itself but also of India that this small and formerly independent country should be safeguarded by a strong and well-trained force of its own, armed with modern equipment.

Fourteen passes, from the lowest 8,000-foot pass south-west of Kathmandu, to the icy 18,000-foot Nangpa La, near Mount Everest, lead from Tibet through the everlasting snow ranges of the Himalayas into the valleys of Nepal.

These passes, over which the centuries-old salt trade routes lie from Tibet, are not difficult to guard. But they need a highly-trained and mobile body of men, linked with modern communications.

TOUGH FIGHTERS

The army must also be trained to face the possibility of an air attack. The rich valley of Kathmandu, capital of Nepal and heart of the country, lies only a few miles from a direct line from the mountainous Tibetan frontier, and little more than 100 miles from the flat Tibetan plateau lands beyond. The prospect of an airdrop from over the Himalayan wall is at least feasible, if ever a hostile power should stand at the other side of that mountain barrier.

There is no shortage of fighting men in Nepal. Its Gurkhas are renowned as the toughest soldiers in the world. Out of a population of 8,000,000 nearly 100,000 are in uniform. But the bulk and pick of Nepal's fighting men have been serving abroad in alien armies. Over 50,000 of them are with Indian and British forces serving in the eight Gurkha battalions which the British still have the right to recruit in Nepal, or in the Gurkha battalions with the Indian army.

Nepal itself has an army of some 16,000 and

Air Races At Newcastle

Newcastle-on-Tyne, June 15. Field Marshal Viscount Montgomery will present the King's Cup and other trophies to the winners at the National Air Races to be held at Newcastle-on-Tyne on July 12.

Three international air races will be flown at the same airfield the previous evening, and the first 24 British competitors across the finishing line will make up the field for the King's Cup to be flown on July 12.

Last year's King's Cup race at Hatfield was abandoned owing to rain.—Reuter.

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Cuts In Import Quotas

ACTION TAKEN BY INDIA

New Delhi, June 16. India today announced new cuts in import quotas for the period July to December 1952, which seem primarily directed towards goods from the dollar area.

A relatively small number of items is affected, but the reduction is in many cases confined to the dollar quota alone.

Nearly 60 items, which were on the dollar open general licence, have now been transferred to the soft currency open general licence.

Policy regarding items like diesel engines, bicycles, motors and generators, power-driven pumps and textile machinery will be announced later.

Some items freely licensed in the preceding half year have now been added to the open general licence, while a few others have been taken out of it.

Among the items which will not continue on the open general licence are such consumer goods as fish, butter, cheese and milk, and industrial materials like copra, coconut oil, staple fibre, coal tar and dyes.

SAVING EXCHANGE

Official circles here pointed out that the new policy was significant in so far as it did not ban the import of certain goods but only restricted the quota, although the existing stocks of these goods within the country were known to be large.

Both items on the open general licence and items subject to licensing will now be imported on a much smaller scale from the dollar area.

A considerable saving of foreign exchange is also expected to result from the diminished need to import items like diesel engines, staple fibre, motor vehicles and a few smaller items for which there has been of late a fall in demand in relation to the available supply in the country.—Reuter.

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A FRENCH 'GONE WITH THE WIND'

A FRENCH Picture
Caroline Chérie

with ENGLISH SUB-TITLES
Starring MARTIN CAROL

Invalids' Rally At Hendon

London, June 15. Nine hundred invalids will travel from all parts of Britain to Hendon airfield for the biggest annual rally in the five-year history of the Invalids Tricycle Association on July 6.

Men and women crippled by war wounds or illness will attend from as far as Scotland and the West Country.

Many will make the journey in invalid tricycles.—Reuter.

HMS CUMBERLAND IN DOCK

Devonport, June 15. The 10,000-ton cruiser Cumberland, which is being used for testing secret equipment, is in dock at Devonport for examination after grounding on a shoal at the entry to Plymouth harbour.

She was due to leave for Portsmouth today before going to the Mediterranean.—Reuter.

America Is Changing Ideas On Issue Of Colonies

Coffin Of Famed Novelist Found In Excavations

London, June 15. Excavations in St. Bride's Church, alongside Reuters office in Fleet Street, situated in the hills in December, 1840, have brought to light the coffin of Samuel Richardson (1689-1761) "father of the English novel".

Richardson was believed to have been buried in the church but the exact site was not known.

Richardson is best known for his novel "Clarissa Harlowe" which won him a European reputation in 1747. His work was at first more admired in France and Germany than in England.—Reuter.

BARKLEY ON FOREIGN POLICY

Washington, June 15. Vice-President Alben Barkley said today that foreign policy, related to the defence of America and the peace of the world, would be the question uppermost in the minds of the people in the Presidential campaign.

In a broadcast interview, Mr. Barkley said he had participated in the conferences where the President's policy in those fields was formed and had approved the decisions.

"In the main," he said, he would favour continuation of the policy which the President described them as aimed at "the preservation of peace, the suppression of aggression and the maintenance of the effectiveness of the United Nations."

Mr. Barkley has announced that he would accept the Democratic nomination for President.—Reuter.

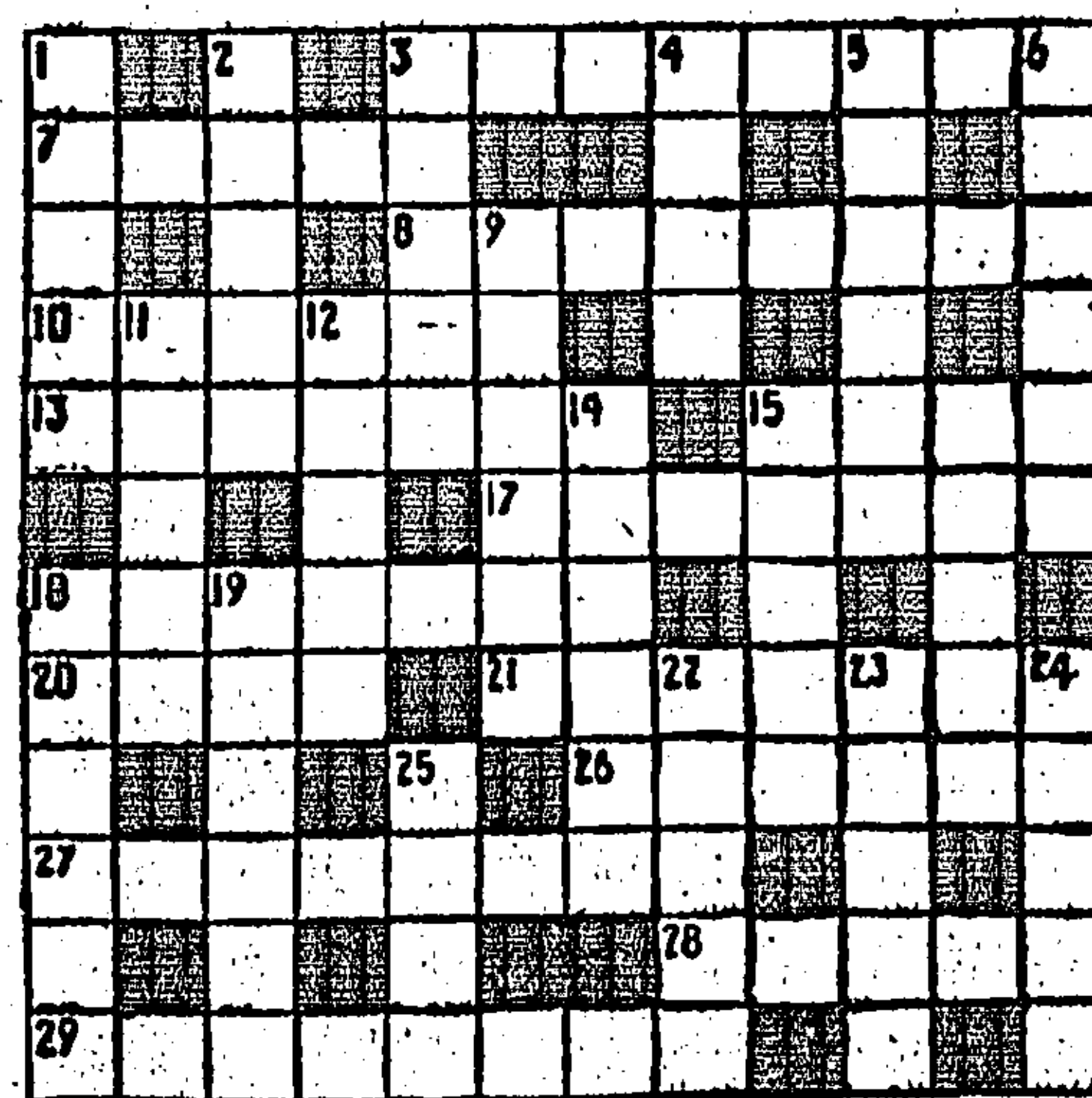
Truman Sends Sympathies

New York, June 15. President Truman today sent a message of sympathy to the Lithuanian, Estonian and Latvian people on the occasion of the meeting in New York of the Committee for Liberation of the Baltic States.

The meeting is being held to commemorate the anniversary of the invasion of these States by the Soviet Union and the anniversary of the horrors committed during the deportations of people from these States.

In his message, President Truman recalled that the United States had never recognised the annexation of the States by the Soviet Union.—France-Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- Business chief (8).
 - Tend (6).
 - Church living (6).
 - Refugee (usually) (6).
 - Splendid (7).
 - Garment (4).
 - Narrowed (7).
 - He seeks retribution (7).
 - Declare untrue (4).
 - Obsolete (7).
 - Make effervescent (6).
 - Begin (6).
 - Reigned (6).
 - Proposed (6).
- DOWN**
- Caper (5).
 - Clutch (6).
 - Charged with debt (6).
 - Balanced (4).
 - Clothes-maker (6).
 - Staggered (6).
 - Highly pleased (6).
 - Not sophisticated (6).
 - Poor in quality (6).
 - Rope (6).
 - Repeated (5).
 - Cap (6).
 - Lets in (6).
 - Conclusion (6).
 - Prophecy (5).
 - Sortie (6).
 - Documents (6).
 - Cereal (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD—Across: 1. Retain, 5. Mole, 8. Donor, 9. Carrot, 10. Dared, 11. Limit, 12. Doan, 13. Corps, 14. Secure, 15. Seldom, 16. Gown, 17. Apes, 18. Turns, 19. Stoot, 20. Earned, 21. Thorn, 22. Fries, 23. Semes, 24. Down: 1. Receding, 2. Tortoise, 3. Idol, 4. Noticed, 5. Modicum, 6. Crater, 7. Sheep, 8. Responds, 9. Subdues, 10. Bludge, 11. Corners, 12. Estate, 13. Enter, 14. Sane.

London, June 15. America's critical attitude towards the Colonial issue is undergoing a definite change, according to Mr. Chester Wilnot, historian and journalist, who has just returned from a tour of the United States.

In a talk to members of the British Empire Society in London, he said that there were signs of a more moderate policy emerging as a result of the cold war.

The underlying cause of this change was America's growing realisation that her defences against an enemy power were not inviolable.

She had awoken to the realisation that she had not the monopoly of atomic weapons, nor could she operate her long-range bombers against enemy jet fighters. From these factors had grown a degree of caution in America's international outlook.

Mr. Wilnot declared that Britain's greatest failure had been her inability to make America understand the real nature of the British Commonwealth, and what Britain was doing in the under-developed areas. The great majority of Americans did not know that she was pledged to a progressive policy of preparing Colonial people for self-government.

In the past, America had developed a strong anti-Colonial line, based on the very strong views of President Roosevelt and Dean Acheson. Today the

Unionist In Trouble With Police

Nicosia, June 15. Michael Pissas, general secretary of the rightwing Cyprus Trade Unions, surrendered his British passport to the police today, following a court charge against him yesterday.

He was charged with organising and taking part in an illegal assembly on May 25. Similar charges were brought against eight other right wing trade unionist leaders.

The alleged illegal assembly was the annual conference of right wing trade unions which representatives from Greece also attended.

The police charged that the meeting transgressed trade union matters by admitting political speeches advocating the union of Cyprus with Greece.—Reuter.

Agency Chief Dead

Sydney, June 15. Edward Patrick Michael Sheehy, chairman of directors of the Australian United Press Limited, died this morning at the age of 78. He leaves his wife, three sons and five daughters.—United Press.

hard tactics of the cold war required them to depart from certain principles according to which they had taken their stand in the past. This modification in policy was proving embarrassing to the United States in many of its international dealings.

"Perhaps the most serious problem in this connection is the difficult position of the United States with regard to Tunisia," he said. "The United States was a great champion of granting independence to Libya. This had encouraged Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco to move in the same direction."

REALISTIC VIEW
"Yet when it came to the point, although the anti-Colonial lobby in the United Nations pressed for a hearing of the Tunisia question, the United States felt obliged to abstain. She was seriously approached for this, and yet if she is realistic she must be concerned with the security of the air and naval bases of North Africa."

As another example of the conflict between principles and policy, he cited America's policy in giving military and economic aid to Britain and France, while at the same time pursuing an anti-Colonial policy which weakened the economic strength of those two countries which she was endeavouring to build up.

In the United Nations now, Britain faces a challenge on the Colonial issue from three sides—Communism, the anti-Colonial "lobby" and the United States. There was a strong element in Congress which urged the United States to exercise greater influence over British policy in the Colonies.

"We must carry United States opinion with us in this matter," he declared. "They are wavering now, and unless we make a definite attempt to convince them that we have a progressive policy of preparing Colonial peoples for self-government they will eventually come down on the side of the anti-Colonialists."

DEFENCE IN ASIA
"Not only does the survival of this country depend on it, because our greatness has been built up on overseas trade, if that trade is destroyed by anything, then this country will cease to be a real factor in world affairs."

Mr. Wilnot also emphasised the necessity of countering Communism by economic measures. He criticised both Britain and America for spending far more on the armed forces than on Point 4 Aid or the Colombo Plan.

"Economic aid to the under-developed areas offers the greatest scope towards meeting the challenge of Communism," he said, "but we must avoid linking this economic assistance with assurances that political independence will automatically follow. If you grant political independence too soon, you will undo what good you have done by your programme of economic aid."

The defence of the West, lies in Asia rather than in Europe. But it is not a military problem. It is a problem of politics and economics.—London Express Service.

Rayon Pioneer Dead

Boston, June 15. Mr. Walter W. Briggs, a pioneer in the development of rayon in America in the 1920's, died here yesterday aged 74.

He began manufacturing rayon—then known as "artificial silk"—in 1921, and in a few years built up his company to one of the world's largest manufacturers.—Reuter.

Air Marshal's New Post

London, June 15. Air Marshal Sir Francis J. Fogarty, 53, former Commander-in-Chief, Far East Air Force, has been appointed a member of the Air Council for Personnel. The Air Ministry announced today.

Sir Francis will take up his duties on November 1 in place of Air Chief Marshal Sir Leslie N. Hollinghurst, who is retiring after three years in the post.—Reuter.

New Railway In China

Tokyo, June 15. The Chinese Communist Government has undertaken the building of a railway from South West China to the North Western provinces. Making Radio reported today.

The report added that construction work would be ended by 1955.

The new railway would be an extension of the Chinghai-Chengtu railway which will soon be opened to regular traffic.

The new railway will run from Chengtu, the capital of Szechwan province, to Tientsin in Kansu province, a distance of 470 kilometres.—France-Press.

Mail For East Germany Held Up

Berlin, June 15. No mail reached East Berlin from the Western sectors today after a dispute last night, when East German security police stopped and searched a West Berlin mail van on the sector border.

The van was making its normal daily delivery of mail addressed to East Berlin and East Germany.

West Berlin postal officials said the question of these deliveries will be reviewed during discussions this week.

All mail originating in West Berlin and destined for East Germany or East Europe is collected at one West Berlin post office and transferred to one East Berlin post office at night.

Last night security police and East Berlin postal officials were reported to have complained at the way in which parcels were packed. They said it did not conform to regulations and made their job of searching more difficult.

West Berlin postal officials promptly refused to proceed with the delivery. They withdrew their van, with the mail intact, into the Western sector. They said that East Berlin authorities could, if they wished, in future collect mail on the inter-sector boundary.—Reuter.

Towed To Safety

Brisbane, June 15. The 11,000-ton Australian tourist liner Kanimbla, which went aground early yesterday with 380 passengers aboard, was docked in the Brisbane river today after a 48-mile tow with nearly seven feet of water in her cargo hold.—Reuter.

PAKISTAN'S DECISION

Farouk Recognised As King Of Egypt And Sudan

Karachi, June 15. The Pakistan Government today announced its recognition of King Farouk as King of Egypt and the Sudan.

The Pakistan Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan, said the recognition did not involve any political significance but was a matter of courtesy.

"The position of the Pakistan Government has throughout been that the question of the political relationship between Egypt and the Sudan is a matter to be settled freely between the Egyptians and the Sudanese," he declared.

Recognition would not alter Pakistan's position.

News of the Government's decision was conveyed this morning to the British High Commissioner, Sir Gilbert Lathwaite.

Diplomatic observers here did not comment on the announcement but expected the appointment soon of a new Pakistan Ambassador to Cairo, accredited to the King of Egypt and the Sudan. He would replace Haji Sattar Sait who recently relinquished the post.—Reuter.

PLEA DISMISSED

Cairo, June 15. A military tribunal dismissed today the plea of Ahmad Hussein, Egyptian National Socialist leader and principal accused in the Cairo trial, that it was incompetent to try him.

The tribunal set June 23 for the next hearing of the case.

It was Ahmad Hussein's first appearance in court since he went on a hunger strike in prison last month. He gave up his fasting after a fortnight.

The prosecution has charged Ahmad Hussein, a lawyer, with having been the chief instigator of the fire-raiding, looting and destruction in the riots on January 30, 1952.—Reuter.

M.P. PLEADS FOR NEW SOURCES OF RICE SUPPLIES

London, June 15. "Alarming" possibilities in regard to the Commonwealth all-important rice supplies are outlined by Mr. Bernard Braine, M.P., in an article in the "New Commonwealth."

He pleads for alternative sources of supply "in some defendable part of the world, preferably within the Commonwealth."

There is little hope, he thinks, of exportable surpluses of rice coming from Africa for some time ahead. Present experiments in mechanised rice cultivation in Tanganyika, Nyasaland and Nigeria will serve local consumption only.

Main hope, Mr. Braine says, lies in the West Indies. British Guyana in particular. Production in the latter territory could be increased at least five-fold, provided capital were made available for necessary water control works. Why, he asks, is development in British Guyana developing so slowly?

Supporting his arguments for urgent action, Mr. Braine points out that the three rice-bowl countries—Communist-ruled Burma, Indo-China and Siam—used to export some eight million tons a year. Today they export more than two-and-a-half million tons.

"And the situation," he goes on, "is bedevilled by demands for rice which are increasing at the first time upon the exportable surpluses of South East Asia."

WILL WANT MORE

"Before the war she drew the bulk of her requirements from Korea and Formosa, then included in her overseas empire. Today, denied access to those territories, she is in the market for rice which would normally flow to British territories. Moreover, she can make payment with manufactured goods offered at prices with which nobody else can compete. It must be expected, therefore, that Japan will make ever-increasing demands upon what little rice is available for export."

"All this is very alarming. It means that the switch of surpluses to that country, or if Communist armies overrun Burma and Indo-China, or if the rice lands were visited by drought or flood, our territories could be cut off from their vital supplies with no hope of relief from elsewhere. For there is no sizeable surplus of rice anywhere else in the world. The bulk of the American surplus is absorbed by Cuba, while the Italian surplus is swallowed up in Europe."

Mr. Braine discusses the effect of inadequate rice supplies for such territories as Malaya.

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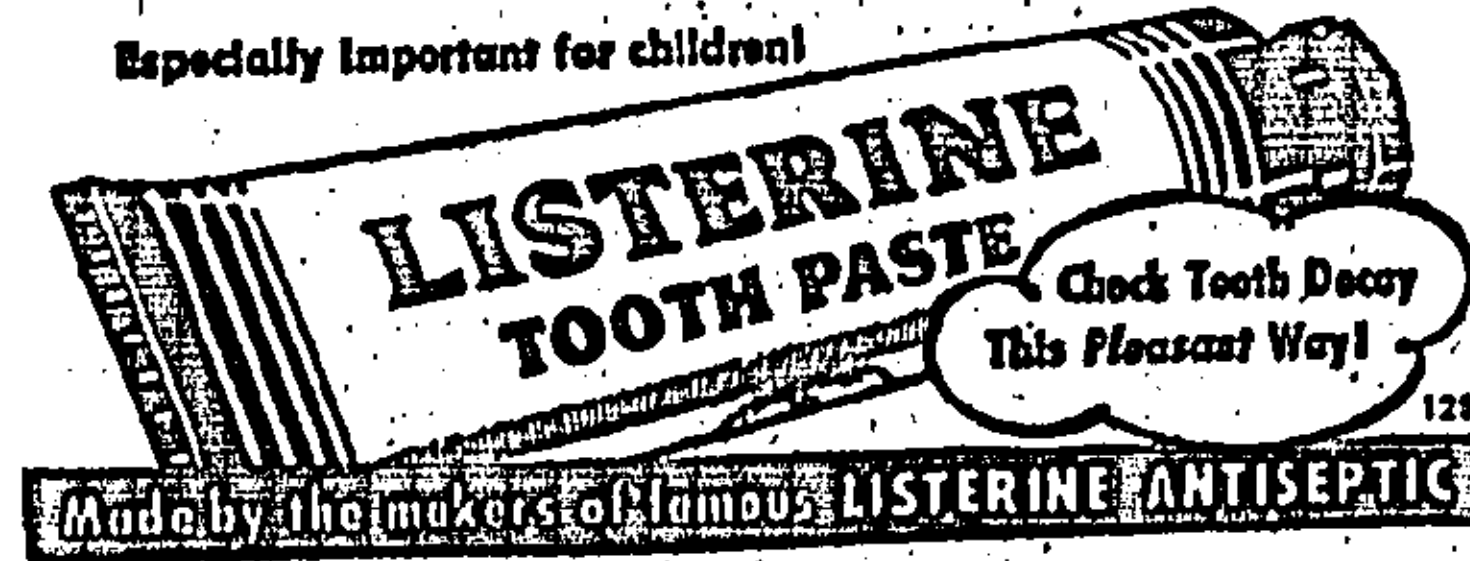
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WHERE
THE YOUNG
PRINCE GETS
HIS MONEY

PARLIAMENT is soon to discuss the Civil List—the salaries paid to the Royal Family.

One thing is already sure. The allowance for Prince Charles will be paid out of the huge revenues of the Duchy of Cornwall.

Last year the profits from this estate, which owns 170 farms, many manors, entire parishes, pubs, hotels, post offices, banks, shops, and tin mines amounted to £24,000.

The year before they were £102,000, and the year before that £299,000. All this money went towards making the Civil List payments to the Monarch.

It is expected that as much as a quarter will now be paid for the maintenance of Prince Charles and to start a savings account for the day when he will marry.

BUT POWERFUL

Not only is the Duchy wealthy—perhaps the richest of all this country's great estates—but it is powerful.

It is superior to Acts of Parliament. It is not ruled by the laws of rent restriction, local government housing and town planning. It is not even liable to pay rates.

Still upholding these rights, the Council of the Duchy observes the law voluntarily. It makes ex-gratia payments to cover the rates it should pay.

Most of the 130,000 acres of controls are in the Duchy, but there are 78 acres in London.

The Duchy owns the Oval, home-ground of Surrey's cricket, warehouses and wharves, blocks of flats and houses. Until 1922 it owned Lambeth Walk.

TOWN SOLD

All the Selby Isles belonged to the Duchy until two years ago, when it sold a whole town—Hugh Town, the capital, in St. Mary's, the main island. The Duchy is always reluctant to sell land. It does not speculate.

Why, then, did it sell Hugh Town? An awkward situation was developing. The town council, according to the law, was the local planning authority. But in fact it had no power on Duchy land. To avoid this controversy the Duchy sold out. Since the war, however, the Duchy has added considerably to its farm acreage on the mainland.

In the old days, history had little good to say about the Duchy. It was described as a dead weight on the land—"sucking out the revenue and giving nothing in return."

But when Queen Victoria came to the throne great reforms were made. These continue today.

NO CRITICS

Most of the tenants of the Duchy extol their landlords. Criticism is rare. There are exceptions. In 1939 a Judge Lind said:

"It is a venture to hope that they [his remarks] will lead the legal advisers of the Duchy to consider carefully the Duchy's claim to the whole of the fore-shore of Cornwall as against the King and his other subjects, and will cause the Duchy office to abandon its present predatory practice of treating other people's property as its own and enable the coastal owners to resist unauthorized invasion of their rights."

The Duchy office was angry. It pointed out that its claim to the whole of the Cornish fore-shore was well-founded.

CRIME is increasing in England, of that there can unfortunately be no doubt. How much is the increase? No one can tell with accuracy. Convictions have risen since 1938 for every age-group of the population. Crimes known to the police, always of course much more numerous

than convictions, to which they bear a varying ratio, have also gone up very seriously since before the war. The number of offences not known to the police no one can calculate, but every indication is that they are very frequent and probably also growing more so.

Moreover, our definition of crime is as inadequate as our knowledge: "an act punishable by law as being forbidden by statute or injurious to the public welfare" says the dictionary, but adds in brackets: "(commonly used only of grave offences)."

And who shall interpret what "grave" means? "Breaking and entering" sounds grave enough, yet thirty-five percent of these offences in 1950 were the mischief of children under fourteen, whose loot would often be worth no more than the ball of string that a respected citizen may cheerfully and permanently borrow from the office where he works.

Law-breaking is but one aspect of anti-social behaviour which, falling to respect the needs of other people, spreads loss and suffering over a far wider area than the law could ever protect. The jealousy which lies behind some fifty or sixty murders in a year spurs hundreds of lives for one that it destroys, the determination to have a go at the cost of a fulfilled not only at the cost of law-breaking but of home-breaking.

THREE FEATHERS

In the magnificent council room the three-leaf badge of the eldest son of the Monarch is interwoven in the carpet. It is in the scrollwork of the high ceiling.

Without ceremony and without fuss, Prince Charles became the owner of this huge estate. As the eldest son he automatically became the Duke of Cornwall, following in the steps of the man who was later to be Duke of Windsor.

It is a fine inheritance. Never has the Duchy owned more land or been more flourishing.

Robert Clenton

Why do so many people take to crime?

Born Wrong? Bred Wrong?
Or Punished Wrong?

By MARGERY FRY

"The study of the causes of crime has importance in the whole realm of human relations," writes Miss Fry. Social conditions may make crime greater or less, but they also play upon different degrees of "vulnerability" among the people. "There is no doubt that the absence of an affectionate, secure home life is a main cause of delinquency and crime."

Miss Fry bears an historic name in English philanthropy. In the course of a long, distinguished career of academic and social service, she was Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, from 1926 to 1931. Hon. Secretary of the Howard League for Penal Reform, and a Governor of the B.B.C.

In 1945, have shown a sudden drop in 1946, either maintained or continued till 1947, but followed by a sharp rise in 1948, to a point above that of 1945?

When we are dealing with large numbers we cannot postulate mass variations in the moral character; we have rather to assume that changes of environment, of what one might call "temptation weather," produce these behaviour variations.

In fact the amount of crime in any country at any time depends on two groups of factors, which we may conveniently call "climate" and "roots." A vigorous stock of roots is a worse nuisance in some years than in others, and the anti-social elements of a population give varying amounts of trouble.

Roots of crime

IN fact the study of the causes of crime has importance in the whole realm of human relations. This study has now been followed in various ways for a fair number of years, but the fluctuations of crime still baffle us.

Why, for instance, should all the age-groups of boys between eight and sixteen, after a high rate of indictable offences

A nation's criminality is influenced by many things: by the efficiency of its justice and its police, the extent to which its laws are in tune with the general standard of morals, the traditions of the people in such matters as the carrying of weapons and of vendetta, such social matters as housing, scarcity or abundance of consumers' goods, education, alcoholism, unemployment, habits of insurance, use of motor-cars—all these in greater or less degree go to the make-up of the "weather" in which offences multiply or dwindle.

In the other group of factors, there can hardly be such sudden alterations. People do not become socially or anti-socially inclined as rapidly as they become employed or unemployed, or as police forces may lose or gain in men. What we have to study rather is the make-up of the groups who are liable to break out in law-breaking under personal or social stress.

It is becoming customary to lay emphasis upon the vulnerability. There are many people who, if all goes well, with good surroundings, good companions, good fortune, may never come into conflict with the law, who are, nevertheless, "bad risks" from the criminal point of view. To say they are all bad people would be grossly unfair.

No one can judge of the inward struggles of another, and it is possible that many who fall have still put up a braver fight than is demanded of their more fortunate neighbours. Nor must we in labelling them as "bad risks" forget the possibility of strengthening and purifying the character, which we dare not deny in anyone.

"Bad Risks"

HERE are two instances of "bad risks." When juvenile delinquency in Bristol increased rapidly under the strain of the city's terrible blitz it was found that the increase was mainly amongst the mentally sub-normal children. They just could not stand up to the tension under which they suddenly had to live.

Again, in a study of habitual criminals, Dr. Norval Morris found a group of thirteen men who had apparently "gone straight" through all the turbulence of youth and fell into crime between thirty and forty. Ten out of the thirteen cases, prolonged unemployment, separation by death or desertion from wife or mistress—some break-up of their private lives—led them in some cases by the road of drunkenness to prison. Misfortune was the arrow which found the Achilles heel.

These vulnerabilities or— to continue the metaphor of weeds—these "roots" of crime in individual citizens will then produce their full nuisance-value only in favourable circumstances, and it is usually possible to study them only amongst actual offenders. A number of such inquiries have lately been undertaken.

In the study just referred to, "The Habitual Criminal," by Norval Morris, we get a detailed picture of society's failures; whether they were born wrong, bred wrong, or punished wrong it is now hard to say.

They are, as a group, well below the normal in health. Unfortunately no intelligence-tests were taken so we do not know how far they are also mentally sub-normal. They certainly seem—and this is probably important—to be far below the average in their capacity for making ties of human affection. Less than a third of those studied had a wife or mistress to go home to—many of them had no fixed abode but wandered from common lodgings to cheap hotels and back again, always on the run, with no family relationship whatsoever.

Child neglect

ANOTHER group of offenders, who might well, in favourable circumstances, have scraped through without a court charge, are the women whose neglect of their children is held to amount to cruelty.

A sympathetic study by the Governor of Holloway Prison of many criminals have "never" the conditions which these been wanted except by the ignorant and often defective police

women had struggled with, rules in each of us the doubt whether in such circumstances we should not have failed too. All were "having trouble" with their husbands, many were living in condemned houses or leaky Nissen huts; "in nearly all cases furniture and particularly bedding were woefully inadequate."

Many of these women, despite their usually poor intelligence, can be helped to better things, and it is good to know that special provision for their re-training is now being made by the Prison Commission.

The other form of cruelty to children, deliberate, sadistic ill-treatment, rightly horrifying to the public conscience, has as yet not been made, as it surely should be, the subject of any special inquiry. It is extremely improbable that the type of man or woman capable of this crime will have sufficient forethought and self-control to be checked by the mere fear of heavier penalties.

Do these offenders, perhaps, belong to the type which has lately emerged into public view, and which is going to raise the most puzzling questions as to the boundary between individual freedom and public safety?

Danger signals

FOR several years now the functioning of the living brain has been studied by tracing of its electric activity. These graphs seem to leave no doubt that there are individuals, physically and even intellectually mature, showing the emotional traits of childhood, and sometimes the instability of latent epilepsy. And these are diagnosed, not by the impressions of an observer, but by the objective product of a machine.

It is yet too soon to know which abnormal records of this sort are danger signals, but that there is some connection between the retarded brain development and crime is rendered almost certain by the frequency with which its sign-manual is found amongst the "E.D.G." (as they are called) of murderers. Amongst ninety-four men charged with murder who were examined, forty-four showed abnormal records, whereas in an ordinary unselected crowd nine or ten would have been about the expected average.

Far more research will be needed before we can guess the extent and influence of this possible root of crime. Once more it is rather "vulnerability" than an inescapable cause that must generally be expected.

Some of the risks here discussed are probably linked with the results of accident. But common sense is right in finding the root of much criminal behaviour in early training. Many and valuable studies of the conditions making for delinquency in childhood have been made. But it must be remembered that though many criminals have begun their career early, there are a great many more naughty children who grow up into perfectly respectable citizens.

Potent causes

THERE is no doubt whatever that the absence of an affectionate, secure home life is a main cause of delinquency and crime. Neurotic, unstable or unloving parents, and step-parents, very frequently seen behind the young offender. The tragedy is that they themselves, too often had the kind of home they are reproducing. The disruption of family life by the war, and the impossibility of satisfactory homes in our present housing conditions, are probably amongst the most potent causes of our heavy crime-rate today.

Some recent research upon the conditions which may foster anti-social characters is of special interest in so far as it shows that the ties which ultimately bind us to society grow from the cherishing of family affection, beginning with the mother-child relation, and that this in its turn may be shattered at a very early age by prolonged separation or inadequate care. Perhaps we shall come to say that criminals are formed in the maternity ward!

Finally, let us note how hardly the absence of even a faulty home life presses on the immature child. There seems to be something like an hereditary institution class, the institution of the mother, who produces the child who soon drifts back into the same class. A census of our prison population giving details of early nurture would reveal how many criminals have "never" the conditions which these been wanted except by the ignorant and often defective police

Wives nag—so husbands
fail health tests

DOCTOR FINDS THAT JUST A MEMORY
OF A ROW RAISES BLOOD-PRESSURE

Arlie's nag-chart



HUNDREDS of healthy men have been refused insurance policies on medical grounds because they were thinking about their nagging wives or bullying bosses while the doctor was examining them.

Tests by Dr. John Hambling have proved that such disturbing thoughts can raise the blood-pressure far above the level at which insurance companies rate a man a poor risk.

The chart shows how blood-pressure soared and slumped as a 50-year-old man talked over his intimate private affairs with Dr. Hambling at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, London.

His blood-pressure rocketed in the first five minutes while he talked about his medical examination. Memory of a nagging wife and up goes the blood-pressure. A sinister childhood thought and down it comes to near-normal.

HEALTHY

After thoroughly examining the man Dr. Hambling was convinced that he was healthy. Yet an insurance company had turned him down.

The blood-pressure of a 46-year-old business man leaped above danger mark as soon as he thought about his mother-in-law.

A third patient showed symptoms of chronically high blood-pressure simply because his boss had persistently failed to keep his promise of a rise.

In a fourth case a man's high blood-pressure fell to normal after he had beaten up his brother-in-law, whom he detested.

The new findings also show that a man's blood-pressure can

jump alarmingly if he dislikes the doctor examining him.

Fear of the result of the check-up may also push the mercury above the normal level.

Any form of deep-seated resentment or apprehension may cause the small arteries to contract, Dr. Hambling explains in a research report. This automatically heightens blood-pressure by increasing the resistance of the arteries to the blood-flow.

Dr. Hambling now doubts any diagnosis of high blood-pressure based on blood-pressure readings alone.

He recommends doctors to probe into the private lives of blood-pressure patients for possible mental causes.

Relief of emotional tension will often bring about more dramatic improvements than drugs, he claims.

There must be hundreds of healthy men necessarily minding their arteries because they happened to be nursing a grievance when they went to see the doctor in the hope of raising money to buy a home.

LEFT, RIGHT

★ THE MORE you exercise your right arm the stronger your left arm becomes, Medical Research Council doctor, Howard Davies has discovered. Weight-lifting tests have proved that strengthening one limb automatically increases the power of the other as well.

So a blacksmith, who invariably uses his right arm for hammering, could hit the anvil almost as hard with his left.

EQUALS

★ I LIKE the story of the Welsh farmer who when asked why he allowed his pigs to wander about the kitchen, solemnly replied: "Dogs is inferior to men, cats is superior, but pigs is equal!"

THE GENERAL CALIBRE OF THE COMPETITORS AT HELSINKI SURPASSES ANYTHING THAT HAD BEEN VISUALISED

London.

Britain, as leaders in the 1950 European Championships, are hopeful but not too assured of athletics successes at the Helsinki Olympic Games.

Britain possesses at least half a dozen men and women who are potential winners of a coveted Olympic gold medal, but in the heat of combat and challenge, the unexpected often happens, as history has proved so often.

If success evades the British team, there will be no excuses from those who supervise and those who actually compete.

Mr Jack Crump, the team manager, says, "We are sending our strongest contingent to Helsinki, and we are confident that we shall do well. But if we miss victories, there will be no alibis."

There is no doubt that Olympic medals at Helsinki this year will never have been more strenuously earned.

The general calibre this year, on paper, surpasses anything previously visualised, and the

normal rivalry and interest, are intensified by the re-entry of Germany and Japan, who were excluded from the London Olympics.

INTENSE CHALLENGE

Illustrative of the intense challenge facing the competitors is the setting for the 1,500 Metres race, which must assuredly resolve itself into one of the "snow-pieces" of this year's Olympiad.

Britain, Sweden and Germany all have runners in this event brilliant enough to engender confidence of victory—and a victory that could establish an Olympic record.

Last year, more than a score of world athletes returned a time of 3 mins. 51.6 secs (a mile in approximately 4 mins. 10.0 secs), which gives promise of a new Olympic time of 3 mins. 45-46 secs, as compared with the late Jack Lovelock's record winning time in Berlin, in 1936, of 3 mins. 47.8 secs.

Britain's two representatives, Roger Bannister and Bill Nankiville, are both capable of approaching, if not achieving, these times, at Helsinki, although Bannister's best so far is 3 mins. 48.4 secs and Nankiville's 3 mins. 49 secs. (in 1950).

The German school master, Gunter Dohrow, has already this year returned a time of 3 mins. 40.8 secs., while his compatriot Lueg is right on his heels with a time of 3 mins. 40 secs.

Adding to the fierce competition will be the three great Swedish runners, Sture Lohdquist, Lennart Strand and Olle Aberg, as well as the Hungarian, Beres, the Yugoslav, Olenchak, and the American, Don Gehrmann.

The three Swedish runners have run nearly a score of races inside Bannister's best time up to date.

Yet Bannister, trained and keyed up to the last second, might be the winner of this race, which is bound to be one of the highlights of the Olympiad.

NOBODY YET KNOWS
Nobody yet really knows what this medical student from St. Mary's Hospital, London, and standing 6 ft. 1 in. tall, can achieve.

Bannister ran the world's fastest mile last year. Yet, unlike most other star athletes, he has no coach, and he trains alone.

He has modelled himself on Lovelock, and is preparing for his Helsinki race with a thoroughness reminiscent of the late New Zealand runner.

Strangely enough, his career is almost a replica of that of Lovelock, for he went to the same college at Oxford, and now pursues his medical studies at the same hospital.

Bannister is a self-taught runner, and bases most of his training on the principles laid down in books.

When he is not training, he enjoys rock climbing in solitary isolation. It will be a remarkable feat that when he competes at Helsinki, he will probably have run only one mile race this year—the event which gave him the approximate and not very precise time of 2 mins. 52.5 secs, for he went in only a small field, however, and he certainly finished very fresh, and with plenty of reserve power.

Contrasting with Bannister's quiet, unassuming two preparations for what might prove to be the outstanding race of the year is the attitude of McDonald Bailey, the brilliant Trinidad sprinter, and double British Amateur Athletic Association Champion, who will again run for Britain.

Scarcely one week passed without Bailey gaining some honour on the track. He has won the 100 Yards, and it is doubtful whether there is any other sprinter in the world who can match his performances for consistency. —Reuter.

Rochdale Appeal For Funds To Carry On

Rochdale. The Third Division (Northern) soccer club, Rochdale, are appealing to the public for funds to carry the Club through the close season.

This has been announced by the Board of Directors who also stated that two directors have resigned because of the Club's financial position. They are Mr R. Ashworth, who has been on the Board for 16 years, and Mr J. Hollows, Director since 1942.

The Board explained that a few weeks ago they made a private appeal to business people in town with a view to raising £2,000, which would have helped the Club through the close season together with what the Chairman, Mr E. H. Tattersall, and the Vice-Chairman, Mr F. S. Ratcliffe, had already found. A total of £1,120 was given.

So far, the Chairman and Vice-Chairman have paid the wages of the staff themselves, and the Manager, Ted Goddard, who has forgone any salary until the crisis is over.

Last season Rochdale finished fourth from the bottom. —Reuter.

Gardner & Clayton Defend Their Titles On June 30

London. Two boxing champions will be defending their titles on June 30.

At West Hartlepool, Teddy Gardiner, European Flyweight Champion, will oppose Oleif Boland, of Italy and of Aberystwyth, Ronnie Clayton, British Featherweight titleholder, will meet the challenger of Dai Davies, of Skewen, Glamorgan.

The British Boxing Board of Control also stated that contracts have not been lodged for the British Lightweight Championship fight between Tommy McGovern, of London, the holder, and Frank Johnson, of Manchester, and the contest is now open to outside offers. It has to take place by July 31. —Reuter.

GREAT CHRISTOPHER!



Chris Chataway's new British record in the Two Miles last week of 8 minutes 55.6 seconds may not have been his greatest performance yet.

Here, at the White City in the Inter-County Mile during the British Games, he wins in 4 minutes 13.8 seconds under conditions that would have been more appreciated by ducks.

The effort could well have been worth under 4 minutes 10 seconds and it will, indeed, be a great Mile race at the AAA Championships at the White City this coming Saturday.—Central Press Photo.

Harrison Dillard Is On His Way To Another Olympic Championship

When the U.S. Olympic track and field trials are held in Los Angeles, in July, a favoured contender for a place on the team will be Harrison Dillard, one of the world's great hurdlers and present holder of the 100-Metre Olympic sprint title.

If the 29-year-old Negro succeeds in winning a place on the team for the second time, he will be adding another distinction to an athletic career already crowded with honours.

As a student at Baldwin-Wallace College, Ohio, Dillard won 201 out of 207 races. In becoming the first man ever to hold all four of the U.S. indoor and outdoor hurdling titles simultaneously, he won 12 National Collegiate and Amateur Athletic Union Championships.

82 IN A ROW

He holds the world's record of 22.3 seconds for the 200-Metre Low Hurdles. He is also the owner of the longest winning streak in the history of U.S. track events. During a 13-month period, between 1947 and 1949, he won 82 consecutive races.

Until the 1948 Olympic trials, Dillard's ability as a hurdler had overshadowed his excellence as a sprinter.

After suffering the misfortune of being disqualified for knocking over barriers in a 100-Metre hurdle race, Dillard turned to the 100-Metre sprint and became a member of the U.S. team.

He won the 100-Metre sprint at the Olympic trials in London that year.

Dillard prefers hurdling to sprinting. "Sprinting is just running," he explains. "But when you combine running with the gymnastic ability required in the hurdles, you have a high art in track and field athletics."

His upset and eventual place on the team as a sprinter rather than a hurdler amazed the sports world, and few conceded him a chance in London against the world's best sprinters. Everyone except his former coach, Eddie Finnigan, underestimated Dillard's determination.

Though Dillard won a photograph of the finish had to be developed before the judges made their final decision. "I never went through anything like that wait," says Dillard now.

During a European exhibition tour after the Games, Dillard showed the world that he was still one of its best hurdlers by equalling the winning Olympic time for the 110 Metres Hurdles of 13.9 seconds. His best time for the event is 13.7 seconds.

DETERMINED
Were it not for his determination to win a place on this year's U.S. Olympic track and field team as a hurdler, Dillard would probably have retired from athletics by now.

But despite other activities, he is a member of the U.S. State Boxing Commission and on the public relations staff of the Cleveland Indians Baseball Club—Dillard has kept himself in top condition by remaining undefeated in American indoor track meets this year.

In the Olympic trials he will be meeting his chief American rival, Dick Atkisson. Atkisson is present holder of the world record for the 110-Metre Hurdles.

DAVIS CUP
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For a hurdler, Harrison Dillard is slight of stature, standing 5ft 10 and weighing 105 lb. His physique is responsible for his nickname "Bones."

Dillard does not worry about the fact that he is not considered to have great form. "They say I'm unorthodox," he says. "But I figure any form that gets you there fastest is orthodox form."

OWENS WAS HIS IDOL
He was born in Cleveland, Ohio, the son of a labourer. His first idol was Jesse Owens, the great Negro sprinter who won three events for the U.S. during the Olympics at Berlin in 1936.

Owens gave him his first pair of track shoes and encouraged him to concentrate on the hurdles rather than the sprints.

Under the guidance of Eddie Finnigan at Baldwin-Wallace College, Dillard soon developed a greater leap in going over the hurdles than that achieved by longer-legged performers. Eventually, he was able to make leaps of close to 14 feet; two feet longer than those of his rivals.

In the next few years he set nine world's records at various hurdling distances. In 76 races in the United States and Europe during 1947 he came in first 75 times.

One month after graduating from Baldwin-Wallace in 1948 Dillard appeared at the Olympic trials, heavily favoured to win first place in 110-Metre Hurdles.

His upset and eventual place on the team as a sprinter rather than a hurdler amazed the sports world, and few conceded him a chance in London against the world's best sprinters. Everyone except his former coach, Eddie Finnigan, underestimated Dillard's determination.

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DILLARD IS STILL GOOD

Cleveland, June 15. Harrison Dillard, winner of the 100 Metres in the 1948 Olympics in London, took three events in the District Amateur Athletic Championships here yesterday.

Dillard won the 100 yards in 9.6 seconds, the High Hurdles in 14.2 seconds, and the 220 yards Low Hurdles in 23 seconds.—Reuter.

U.S. RETAINS WIGHTMAN CUP

London, June 14. The United States retained the Wightman Cup today when beating Britain by seven matches to nil in the women's tennis international at Wimbledon.

It was America's sixteenth successive win in the competition. Britain, who have won the trophy only four times since the first began in 1923.

Such has been the domination of the United States since the war that British girls won only two of the 48 matches played in the seven recent encounters—and one of these was a doubles.

The United States began the second day's play needing to win only one of the four remaining matches for victory.

This came in the first match of the day when the Wimbledon champion, Don Flach, beat Britain's leading player, Mrs Jean Walker-Smith 7-5, 6-2 after a splendid hour-long battle.

After this the remaining matches became virtually exhibitions. The results were (American names first):

Miss Maureen Connolly beat Mrs Jean Rinkel-Quarter 9-7, 6-2.

Miss Shirley Fry beat Miss Susan Partridge 6-0, 6-0.

Miss Connolly and Miss Louis Brough beat Mrs Joan Mottram and Miss Pat Ward 6-0, 6-3.

The Duchess of Kent presented the trophy on the court to the American team.—Reuter.

Italy, Belgium, Denmark, France In Semi-finals

Bologna, June 15. Italy, winning both Singles today, beat Britain by four matches to one in their Davis Cup European Zone quarter-final tie here.

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Daily Feature

JOHN CLARK'S CASEBOOK

Time On His Hands

TIME is a treadmill upon which all men exhaust their energy, the rich and the poor, the playboy and the hermit. The sun, slanting into the hermit's cave, the mechanism eased in platinum and gold upon the playboy's wrist, perform a single duty. They mark off the mortality of each.

And time is a commodity as necessary to a man as air, and one that has been rationed since... well, since time began.

So men appoint staccato pips to tell the time for them, and public chiming and private clocks, fearful lest time should take them unaware.

When Tom's one clock stopped and, in spite of his shakings of it and his heavy-handed tinkering, declined to start again, Tom was as lost and helpless as a sleep-walker suddenly awakened.

TOM is a pensive man of 37, a balding man of rather melancholy aspect, by trade or profession a clerk; and clerks, however they may designate their calling, are as time-bound and shackled as any other men, and perhaps more so than some.

Tom had to have a clock that worked. It seemed to him imperative that he should. So when such public clocks in Oxford Street as worked were announcing to all and sundry the other afternoon, Tom marched smartly into a large store there and headed for the department of clocks and watches.

He saw at once the kind of timepiece he wanted, and scarcely pausing in his stride, he took it from the counter and made for the street again. His stay in the shop had not been long enough for anyone to become suspicious of his actions, but an assistant noticed Tom had pocketed the clock (which was priced at 38s. 10d.) without seeming to pay for it, and he was pursued into the street and there questioned. He admitted he had not paid and added: "You see my own clock stopped last night. Can I pay for this one now?"

It was too late, of course, to make amends so easily, and next morning Tom was brought to Great Marlborough Street and there charged with stealing the clock. He pleaded guilty. "The whole thing," said prosecuting solicitor Mr. Paul Bennett, VC, on the bench, "was somewhat brazen."

"I was very worried," Tom said, "the wife was in hospital. I was out of a job, but I got another one to go to now. This won't happen again."

"I'm very sorry about your wife," the magistrate said, "but do you wish to say anything about this clock?"

Tom did not wish to say anything more.

THE police sketched in the story of Tom's life as they knew it. Although he was a clerk, his employment had always been rather casual; he had never settled down for long in one job, and there were spells of several months duration when he had lived without work on, as he said, his savings.

"There is one previous conviction," the policeman said. "He was fined in 1948 for stealing a cigarette-case from the same shop as in this case."

"Is that right?" the magistrate asked Tom.

"That's right."

"WELL, you've done it before. You must go to prison for a month," the magistrate said.

And they led Tom off; and how would he spend the next month? Doing time. Time reckoned not by clocks but by the calendar.

AMERICA'S FOREIGN AID SPENDING

Washington, June 15. The United States will have given away or lent an estimated \$40,000,000,000 or more in foreign aid by the end of this month, it was disclosed today.

The end is not yet in sight although General Dwight Eisenhower and others have held out the hope that the programme can be ended or at least reduced sharply in two or three years, if the anti-Communist buildup continues on schedule.

So vast and complicated is the programme that Government book-keepers are unable to keep up-to-the-minute record on shipments. But they said that the actual aid delivered from V-J-Day through last December 31 totalled \$32,000,000,000. This does not include some \$8,243,400,000 which the Mutual Security Agency had on hand last January 31.

Testifying on the fiscal year 1953 aid programme on May 3, Defence Secretary Robert Lovett said all but \$350,000,000 of this will be committed by June 30; this would bring the total foreign aid up to that date to a staggering \$40,000,000,000 or more.

In addition, the Congress has authorised another \$8,431,249,750 in the new fiscal year starting July 1.

The United States gave away \$24,510,000,000 in Marshall Plan aid, civilian relief, lend-lease and other aid between July 1945 and 1951. It lent another \$11,072,000,000 in cash, surplus property, lend-lease equipment, grain and other items.

EUROPE'S SHARE Europe got the lion's share of the American aid after the war and Britain with \$12,276,000,000 and the biggest receiver.

But other continental countries also got large chunks: France, \$4,226,016,000; Germany, \$3,550,141,000; and Italy, \$2,303,448,000. Grant assistance includes \$21,102,000,000 in economic aid for postwar recovery programmes and \$3,408,000,000 in military help.

Most of the credits went in direct loans to Britain, Spain, India and other countries. But \$1,339,000,000 was for surplus property and \$400,000,000 for lend-lease equipment.

Russia received \$426,007,000; Poland \$441,000,000; Czechoslovakia \$188,000,000; the two satellites got most of the aid before they were completely stripped of their freedom.

In Asia, Japan has received \$2,187,500,000 since V-J-Day; Nationalist China \$804,000,000; India \$159,097,000.—United Press.

Japanese Textile Competition

London, June 15. Lord Beaverbrook's Sunday Express today ran a half column editorial on its front page railing at Japanese competition in textiles.

The Express said: "The Japanese are invading Britain in September. Their cotton men will establish a bridgehead at Buxton, Derbyshire, where they will attend the International Textile Conference. The Japanese come to divide our markets with us. They come by invitation."

The British Cotton Industry Commission has proposed an Anglo-Japanese cotton conference and the Japanese government has agreed, the paper continued. "Will the Japanese demand more of Britain's cotton monoweb? Why, of course, because the Japanese are sitting pretty. America lends them money to buy raw cotton—and Britain supplies the markets. Can we stop the invasion? Yes. By adopting Empire free trade by which these markets are closed to foreigners."—United Press.

School Teacher Murdered

Manila, June 15. A group of men last night went to Moleno Simon's home in Angadanan Ibalan Province and invited the public school teacher out for a "short talk."

Hours later Simon's decapitated body was found. The Philippine News Service said investigating authorities have been unable to identify Simon's killers or their motive.

However, the authorities pointed out that another school teacher was killed in a similar manner last April in the same town by a group later identified as Communist hicks.—Associated Press.

Printed and published by STEWART ARTHUR CHAY for and on behalf of South China Morning Post Limited at 1-3 Wyndham Street, City of Victoria, in the Colony of Hong Kong.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"We didn't get the usual rain on this picnic—but I wish we had!"

State Visit To Turkey Ends

Istanbul, June 15. King Paul and Queen Frederika of Greece ended their week's state visit to Turkey today and left for Athens through the Sea of Marmara and the Dardanelles on board the Greek cruiser Helli which brought them here last Sunday.

The Royal guests spent the last day of their visit on an excursion to Marmara on board the yacht Savarona, formerly reserved for Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) and now a Turkish navy training vessel.

They called at Princes Islands, Istanbul's favoured summer resorts and lunched at the Naval Academy at Heybeliada Island.

As a parting gesture the King, through Ambassador Alexander Contoulmoules, presented Istanbul's Governor F. K. Gokay with money for distribution round the city's charities. Gokay was also decorated with the Grand Cordon of the Royal Order of Phoenix by King Paul.

TO BUILD SCHOOL As a concrete demonstration of the amity between Greece and Turkey, the King announced plans to build a Turkish school in Greece. Thrace for Turkish inhabitants was expressed the wish to name it after President Ceylan Bay who accepted the honour "with happiness and gratitude."

The President's parting gifts on behalf of the nation were a gold cigarette box for the King and a gold powder box for the Queen, monogrammed in precious stones.

Turkish and Greek officials here were delighted and frankly a bit surprised by the spontaneous enthusiasm with which the Royal couple were greeted by the public at Ankara and Istanbul.

The King and Queen won immense personal popularity among all the Turks they met. The reception given them shows apparently that old animosities between the Turks and Greeks are forgotten.—Associated Press.

Sailor Steals Torch

Early yesterday morning a British sailor was seen by a watchman in Statue Square taking an electric torch from a private car parked there.

The watchman, Ho Yat, blew his Police whistle, whereupon the sailor dropped the torch and proceeded hurriedly in the direction of the Star Ferry. He was arrested by a constable who heard the alarm.

At Central this morning, James Edwards, 22, of HMS Chantry, admitted the charge of larceny, and was fined \$50 or two weeks by Mr. Illingworth, after a superior officer had told the Court that Edwards had a good record.

Radio Hongkong

11 P.M. Children's Half Hour presented by Elizabeth Ann (Studio); 8.30 Portuguese Hour (Studio); 9.30 Melody Melody; 10.30 Artist of the Week—London Studio (Studio); 11.30 The World (Studio); 12.30 World News and News Talk (Studio); 1.30 Weather Report; 2.30 The World (Studio); 3.30 The World (Studio); 4.30 The World (Studio); 5.30 The World (Studio); 6.30 The World (Studio); 7.30 The World (Studio); 8.30 The World (Studio); 9.30 The World (Studio); 10.30 The World (Studio); 11.30 The World (Studio); 12.30 The World (Studio); 1.30 The World (Studio); 2.30 The World (Studio); 3.30 The World (Studio); 4.30 The World (Studio); 5.30 The World (Studio); 6.30 The World (Studio); 7.30 The World (Studio); 8.30 The World (Studio); 9.30 The World (Studio); 10.30 The World (Studio); 11.30 The World (Studio); 12.30 The World (Studio); 1.30 The World (Studio); 2.30 The World (Studio); 3.30 The World (Studio); 4.30 The World (Studio); 5.30 The World (Studio); 6.30 The World (Studio); 7.30 The World (Studio); 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